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CEMA TRANSPORT COMMISSION BEGINS WARSAW SESSION

LD022009 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 2 -- The 76th session of the CMEA Standing Commission for Transport started here today with delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam and the Soviet Union taking part, and a delegation from Yugoslavia present as an observer. The delegations of the CMEA member states are headed by their transport ministers. The session will last till Dec. 5.

The session is to work out a report on the state of technical reconstruction and modernization of main international transport routes. The Moscow-Warsaw-Berlin railway connection is being modernized as part of these ventures. The commission is also to assess the implementation of projects aimed to develop transport connections between the CMEA member states for the years 1981-1985, and to continue work on a draft general agreement and programmes of cooperation in this respect in the years 1991-2000.

Meeting Ends

LD051844 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 5 -- The 76th session of the CMEA Standing Commission for Transport, which wound up here today, laid down the lines of further cooperation in transport and signed a protocol defining its tasks. The session, which started on December 2, was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam and the Soviet Union, as well as Yugoslavia as an observer. The delegations of CMEA member-states were led by respective countries' transport ministers.

The session discussed issues connected with preparing a general agreement on the development of transport till the year 2000 and decided that a document including a programme in this field should be ready for signing in two years. The programme is to define both the principles of cooperation and the most significant joint ventures designed to modernize the main transport routes (trunk lines, trunk highways and water mains) going through the CMEA member-states. The aim of the programme is to improve transport of passengers and cargo.

The session also discussed the commission's cooperation with other countries.

The commission will hold its next session in Romania in July 1987.

PRK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Alia Receives Delegation

AU051332 Tirana ATA in English 0810 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 5 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received on December 4 the delegation of the National Assembly of the PR of Kampuchea, led by the chairman of the Assembly Chea Sim.

Present at the reception were the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Rita Marko; the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska; the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, and the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and the plenipotentiary of the PR of Kampuchea to the PSR of Albania, Meas Sip. [as received]

Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed the pleasure for the friendly relations existing between the two countries, whose development serves the interests of our two peoples. He pointed out that the party and our people have followed with interest the struggle of the people of Cambodia and other peoples of Indochina against U.S. imperialism, reaction and other enemies, for freedom and national independence and have powerfully supported it. He evaluated highly the efforts of the Cambodian people for reconstruction and expressed the wishes that they overcome the difficulties as soon as possible, develop the economy and culture and consolidate the defence of the homeland.

The chairman of the National Assembly of Cambodia, Chea Sim, informed Comrade Ramiz Alia of the situation in Cambodia and the work of the Cambodian people in different fields. He also evaluated the great successes attained in Albania in the construction of socialism and expressed the confidence that the friendly relations between the two countries will develop and strengthen further in the future.

Visits Kruje, Durres

AU041306 Tirana ATA in English 1116 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 4 (ATA) -- The delegation of the National Assembly of Cambodia, headed by its chairman, Chea Sim, made visits to the cities of Kruje and Durres, on December 3.

In Kruje the delegation visited the "Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg" National Museum, where it got acquainted with the history of the struggles of the Albanian people for freedom, led by the national hero, Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg.

Likewise, the delegation visited the archeological museum of the city of Durres and the arts gallery in the capital.

On these visits the delegation was accompanied by the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj.

Carcani Receives Delegation

AU041307 Tirana ATA in English 1113 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 4 (ATA) -- Yesterday, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Adil Carcani, received the delegation of the National Assembly of Cambodia, headed by the chairman of the assembly, Chea Sim, and had a warm and friendly talk with it.

The reception was attended by the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bekteshi; the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, and the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the PSR of Albania, Meas Sip.

Departs 5 December

AU061617 Tirana ATA in English 0951 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 6 (ATA) -- The delegation of the National Assembly of the PR of Cambodia, headed by the chairman of the assembly, Chea Sim, left our country yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Pali Miska; the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bekteshi; members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, deputies, etc.

ALIA RECEIVES NEW CAMBODIAN AMBASSADOR

AU032116 Tirana ATA in English 0801 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 3 (ATA) -- On December 2, the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Meas Sip, who presented the credentials.

Present at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, the director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agolli; and the chief of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cilfigu.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1987 SIGNED WITH DPRK

AU051414 Tirana ATA in English 1007 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 5 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Tirana on December 4.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega, and for the Korean side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Kang Chong-Mo.

Attending the signing ceremony were the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the vice minister of foreign affairs Muhamet Kapllani, and the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPR of Korea to the PSR of Albania, Pak Yong-si.

According to the protocol the PSR of Albania will export to the DPR of Korea chrome ore, copper wires and rolled copper, confections, textiles etc., and will import sheet iron and rolled steel, lead blocks, steels, rice, etc.

Over its stay in our country, the delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, with whom opinions were exchanged on the further development of trade between the two countries.

CARCANI, OTHERS ATTEND TIRANA RECEPTION

AU301543 Tirana ATA in English 1020 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 30 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers gave a reception yesterday at the Palace of Brigades on occasion of 42nd anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

Attending were heroes of the people and socialist labour, vanguard workers and cooperativists, veterans, members and relatives of the martyrs' families, working people of the central departments, institutions, and the mass organizations, military men, counsellors and other guests.

Present also were the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon Stefani, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chief of the General Staff of the Army Comrade Kico Mustaqi, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government. Present were also officials and functionaries of the diplomatic are representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Comrade Rita Marko greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally. He said among others: We have gathered to joyfully celebrate together November 28 and 29, the day of the Proclamation of the Independence and the liberation of the nomeland, the triumph of the people's revolution.

On this occasion allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally to wholeheartedly greet you and the entire Albanian people, expressing my best wishes on these most important festivities in the glorious history of our nation. I greet also our compatriots brothers wherever they work and live, as well as the friends and well-wishers of socialist Albania.

The reception passed in a very joyful atmosphere.

INJURED PEOPLE, DAMAGE AFTER EARTHQUAKE

AU072110 Sofia BTA in English 2016 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA) -- An earthquake was registered in Bulgaria today at 4.17 p.m. Its epicentre is in the region of the town of Strazhitsa, county of Veliko Turnova (about 220 km to the northeast of Sofia). In the epicentre the intensity of the earthquake was 6-7 degrees measured in the Medvedev-Sponhoer-Karnik [spelling as received] 12-degree scale. It was followed by several weaker quakes. In the central part of Bulgaria the earthquake was registered with an intensity of 5 degrees and in the remaining parts registered with an intensity of 3-4 degrees in the same scale.

According to the information received so far there are partial destructions and damages of residential, administrative and other buildings in the counties of Veliko Turnovo and Turgovishte. So far it is known that 30 people have been wounded and that they have been rendered timely medical aid.

The traffic along the Popovo-Gorna Oryakhovitsa railway has been temporarily stopped due to the automatic disconnection of the contact network. Measures have been taken for accommodating the people left without shelter.

The bodies for directing rescue work are ready for action. The county leaderships of these bodies of Veliko Turnovo and Turgovishte are in the stricken areas and rare rendering the necessary aid.

ZHIVKOV, POLITBURO MEET STUDENTS ON STUDENT DAY

AU071929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The traditional meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo with the student and Komsomol aktiv of the higher education establishments in Bulgaria, on the occasion of 8 December -- Student Day -- took place on 7 December at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture.

The participants greeted with exceptional warmth and cordiality Todor Zhivko, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman. The following comrades joined Comrade Todor Zhivkov in the honorable Presidium: Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Totov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski. Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. [passage omitted]

The meeting was opened and chaired by Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol.

Sasha Gospodinov, from the Higher Mining-Geology Institute, read a report on the students' deeds.

With continuous applause and exclamations glorifying the party, the youth greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov. On behalf of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, he most cordially greeted the Bulgarian academic youth on its holiday and wished the students health, happiness, and new successes in studies and labor. In his speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the historical significance of the 13th BCP Congress, and outlined the new strategic tasks for implementing the congress' decisions in life.

Our first party and state leader dwelled in detail on the necessity for a new qualitative growth in developing the economy and in all areas of social life. He described the importance of the issues related to the scientific-technical progress, which are of decisive importance for our further accelerated development. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke in detail about some important issues of the present international situation. He stressed the historical significance of the Soviet proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Reykjavik meeting. This meeting, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out, showed that it is possible to overcome the nuclear conflict and remove the nuclear weapons and the danger of a thermonuclear war. Comrade Zhivkov's speech was heard with great attention and interrupted often by approving applause. [passage omitted]

BCP DAILY EXAMINES INTERNAL PARTY RELATIONS

AU290510 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by Nikola Dimitrov, senior lecturer at the Burgas Interokrug Party School: "Friendship and Mutual Assistance"]

[Excerpts] An important addition to the BCP Statute made by the 13th BCP Congress is Article 15, which reads: "Relations among communists are based on party principle-mindedness, sincere friendship and mutual assistance, mutual respect, and criticism and self-criticism. They develop as an example of socialist social relations.

"All party members are equal; no priviliges are allowed, based on post, past, merits, or education."

The basic party document incorporates, as norms of party life, such qualities and merits which have always characterized the image of our party, its members and their relations. Internal party relations have always determined the essence and comprehensive image of the party and its power and authority. Mutual relations among communists are the core of internal party relations. The people judge the party on the basis of its members' behavior. The addition of this new article to the Statute has a deep meaning and significance for further elevating the party's leading role. [passage omitted on equality of party members and the democratic traditions of the BCP]

Today, too, one can point out many examples of principled and real friendship. However, certain deviations and deformations in internal party relations evoke concern. Why is it that manifestations alien to our party have emerged in the mutual relations of communists? Why is it that sometimes real party friendship is forgotten? Envy, insincerity, hostile relations among party members, and slandering have emerged. In some cases one does not help a comrade who has deviated from party discipline, and no effort is being made to prevent him from doing so. If he fails, then he is criticized, punished, and expelled from the party ranks. He receives respect only when he has a high post. Mutual relations among communists are not always based on correctly understood and applied party principle-mindedness. [passage omitted describes in general terms the lack of understanding toward party members and the emergence of a bureaucratic attitude in party life]

Conceit, arrogance and a lack of modesty, simplicity, and accessibility, which are not characteristic of the communists, are no longer exceptions. Often the reception days and hours are not sufficient for hearing the personal complaints and problems of rank and file party members. Many leading cadres do not pay attention and demonstrate disregard towards justified reproaches that they enjoy priveliges and advantages, or receive benefits because of the posts they have or because of past merits. [paragraph continues]

Why do they accept the foodstuffs and presents which are being brought to their homes, use official cars for their personal needs, and so forth? I was very uncomfortable, and it was painful for me, when students at the party school asked me similar questions, citing names of communist leaders who overtly and shamelessly do such things. One has difficulties answering such questions. It is the common opinion that these people, who inflict more moral than material damage to the party, are to be harshly reprimanded and punished.

The violations and deviations from the BCP Statute norms are very costly to the party's moral authority because the faith of the people in the party could be shaken. What example of socialist social relations can we be if we tolerate such manifestations among our members? With what else, other than our personal example, can we lead the people? Many communists adopted a passive and indifferent attitude toward the negative phenomena, thinking that these phenomena do not concern them and that somebody else should tighten things up. However, we all must evaluate our actions and steps and those of our comrades, in a political manner, on the basis of the BCP Statute. This would increase, even more, the party's power and authority. [passage omitted on the role of the primary organizations in enhancing strictness in party life]

BULGARIAN JURIST SPEAKS AT TERRORISM SYMPOSIUM

AU071745 Sofias BTA in English 1713 GMT 7 Dec 86

["Active Stand Against International Terrorism" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Athens, December 7 (BTA corr.) -- Outstanding Bulgarian scientists are taking part in the international scientific symposium on the topic "Terrorism and the National Liberation Movement in the Present International Situation" which opened here.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation Dimitur Mikhaylov, professor in criminal law at the Sofia "Kliment Okhridski" University, exposed the speculations with the problem of international terrorism which the imperialist circles are trying to use for slanderous propaganda against the USSR and the socialist countries. He expressed the indignation of the Bulgarian public over the malign propaganda campaign about "complicity in terrorist acts" with which certain circles in the West are trying to slander and discredit socialist Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian jurist proposed to set up an international body under UN aegis which would preclude unilateral acts of the states which have assumed the right to accuse, judge and fulfill their own "sentences" against other states, slanderously accused of "assisting terrorism".

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW CONGO AMBASSADOR, HAILS OAU

AU032005 Sofia BTA in English 1756 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 3 (BTA) -- "Bulgaria assesses highly Congo's constructive foreign policy aimed at strengthening the unity of the African countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, as well as the great efforts of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso as chairman of the Organization of African Unity," said State Council President Todor Zhivkov today.

Receiving the credentials of Congo's newly appointed ambassador, Mr Henry Jombo, [spelling as received], the Bulgarian head of state noted that Bulgaria attaches great importance to the development of her relations with that country. "We are willing to develop further the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and are ready to utilize the existing possibilities for the further broadening of our bilateral contacts in different fields of commoin interest," said he.

In his reply the newly appointed ambassador of the Congo expressed his government's willingness to develop and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR

AU032007 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received the newly appointed ambassador of Malaysia to this country Mr. Martin Muturengam Satia, [spelling as received] who presented his credentials to him.

During the 18 years since the establishing of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Malaysia, our cooperation has developed normally but we think that the possibilities, especially for mutually advantageous economic cooperation, are far greater, pointed out Mr. Todor Zhivkov. He stressed Bulgaria's sincere desire for further broadening and strengthening of the bilateral relations especially in the field of trade and economy.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov expressed the hope that in the future Malaysia will cooperate for liquidation of the tension in Southeast Asia, for the turning of that region into a zone of peace and mutual understanding between the peoples of ASEAN and Indochina.

Mr. Martin Muturengam Satia voiced his nope that progress will be made in the economic cooperation betwen Bulgaria and Malaysia, as well as in other spheres of mutual interest.

BULGARIAN-ITALIAN ECONOMIC SESSION ENDS IN ROME

AU032115 Sofia BTA in English 1952 GMT 3 Dec 86

["Bulgaria-Italy: Deepening of Economic Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, Recember 3 (BTA corr.) -- There are all the necessary preconditions for raising of the economic relations between Bulgaria and Italy on a new, higher level, such was the conclusion of Mr. Bruno Corti, deputy minister of foreign relations of Italy, and Mr. Vladimir Lambrev, first deputy minister of trade of Bulgaria, after the signing of the protocol for the work of the 14th session of the Joint Bulgaro-Italian Commission for Economic, Indusdtrial and Technical Cooperation.

The document points out that in the future the contacts in electronics, chemistry, agriculture, transport, tourism and telecommunications will be broadened, the construction of joint projects in third countries will be encouraged. The two delegations expressed conviction that broad opportunities are existing for enhancement of the industrial and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy, which will be utilized more rationally in the following months.

The two sides assessed positively the contacts which have started between the C.M.E.A. the E.E.C., between the E.E.C. and Bulgaria, and stressed that the development of these relations will have favorable influence on the cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy.

The two delegations came to an agreement to make efforts for the carrying out of a number of initiatives directed toward activation and widening of the business contacts. In this connection the two sides will work for the organization of a national exhibition of Italy in Bulgaria and of Bulgaria in Italy, in 1988.

Mr. Vladimir Lambrev was received by Mr. Salvatore Formica, minister of foreign trade of Italy. During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed the prospects for the further broadening of the barter betwen Bulgaria and Italy.

POLITICAL TALKS WITH FRANCE REPORTED SUCCESSFUL

AU022017 Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 2 (BTA) -- On December 1 and 2, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the Ministry of External Relations of France held political consultations in Sofia. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the French delegation was led by Mr Francois Plaisant, direct of the Europe Directorate at the French Ministry of External Relations.

The development of Bulgaro-French relations was assessed in positive terms, and the opportunities were discussed for a further strengthening and activation of political contacts, trade, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation.

In discussing international issues, the sides paid particular attention to the problems of peace, security and disarmament in Europe and the world in the light of the results of the Reykjavik summit.

They voiced concern over the strained international situation and the ongoing arms race, as well as over the possibility of its being spread into outer space.

The heads of the delegations marked the successful completion of the first stage of the Stockholm Conference and expressed the hope that the Vienna follow-up conference on security and cooperation in Europe will end in positive results.

Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received the head of the French delegation, Mr Francois Plaisant.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTION

LD052330 Prague CTK in English 1925 GMT 5 Dec 86

["Main Parts of Communist Party Central Committee Resolution" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Dec 5 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak society has given broad support to the conclusions of the 17th Communist Party Congress and its strategic line of speeding up the socio-economic development, a resolution adopted by the Communist Party Central Committee at the close of its 4th session today has said.

Despite some problems and shortcomings, this creates prerequisites for attaining the aims of the party's economic policy. The same aim is pursued by the 8th Five-Year Plan bill, it said.

The resolution said the exacting tasks of the 8th Five-Year Plan represented a qualitatively new phase of the development of Czechoslovakia's economy and society as a whole, based on intensification, primarily the acceleration of progress in science and technology, and larger and more effective Czechoslovak involvement in the socialist economic integration, especially with the Soviet Union.

It welcomed the outcome of the conference of highest party representatives of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) held in Moscow last month. It stressed the key importance of consistent fulfillment of the tasks set by the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member states up to the year 2000. Highly important is Czechoslovakia's participation in the drafting of a program of development of international division of labour during the next 15 to 20 years, the resolution said.

It voiced full support to the Soviet Union's peace policy, the latest proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev and the joint initiatives of the socialist countries in which Czechoslovakia is actively participating, describing them as an expression of the vital interests of the Czechoslovak people.

"The demanding, but realistic tasks of the 8th Five-Year Plan and the 1987 state implementation plan call for an active approach from managers, extensive participation of workers and a proper use of their initiative. More exacting attitudes must be introduced, responsibility boosted and discipline, order and economy strengthened everywhere. It is necessary to overcome inertia, self-complacency and unwillingness to change stereotype patterns," the resolution said.

It said the party's Central Committee saw it as important to thoroughly elaborate a restructuring of the system of management and planning and of the economic mechanism as a whole. The measures, due to take effect next year and including a complex experiment providing economic organizations with greater independence and responsibility for an effective development and greater efficiency of direct management, must be carried out consistently, it stressed.

Evaluating fulfilment of the state plan this year, the resolution said its targets were still not being fully met despite an indisputable improvement in comparison with the 7th 5-Year plan period, due to the activity of the working people. All effort must now be made to overcome the shortcomings and reduce non-fulfilment to the minimum this year, it stressed.

HOFFMAN ADDRESSES TRADE UNION COUNCIL SESSION

LD062009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, spoke during a debate at the district all-trade union conference in Kutna Hora today. In the opening passage of his speech, he thanked trade union members for their work through which they had contributed to the results achieved by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. He said that specific tasks had been formulated not only by the 16th Plenum of the Central Trade Union Council but also by the 4th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The party Central Committee has called on social organizations to promote working people's activity in the endeavor to implement the tasks set in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and to surpass the aims we have set ourselves. He stressed, among other things, the need for a more critical and pointed attitude when assessing trade union work and for deeper thinking about their problems. He recalled that it is necessary to devote more attention to the working people's activity at production conferences and membership meetings of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, to the utilization of working time, to the reduction of the amount of overtime, and to show, by example, the potential for reducing production input, raising labor productivity and the quality of products and for the overall expansion and direction of the pledges' movement toward the Central Trade Union Council's initiative.

Comrade Hoffmann went on to say that it is necessary to pass on good work experiences to other organizations. In Kutna Hora District, this concerns, for instance, the very useful activity of those organizations involving young workers or those who are assisting organizations that are lagging. He stressed that it now depends on how successfully trade union members fulfill the tasks approved by the conference and through which they contribute to the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and to the good preparation for the 11th All-Trade Union Congress.

ARTICLE CRITICIZES PROBLEMS, LOSSES IN ECONOMY

AU290505 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 12 Nov 86 p 3

["MV"-signed article in the "What Interests Us" column: "One Cannot Go On Producing Losses in the Economy"]

[Excerpts] A statewide aktiv of ranking personnel of the financial system was held in Olomouc recently. The aktiv assessed the activity of the finance sector in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and determined tasks for the fiscal and budget policy in the upcoming 5-year period. [passage omitted]

In the course of the aktiv, CSSR Minister of Finance J. Zak also noted some negative phenomena in our national economy. In the past 5-year plan, the average prices of newly built apartments markedly exceeded the planned limits; entire branches of public catering and a number of service sectors, despite their relatively high prices, were working with losses; and last year alone there were 222 centrally managed organizations in our country whose balance sheet showed a loss totalling Kcs10.3 billion. [passage omitted]

Negative phenomena were registered in the work of individual ministerial departments [resorty], as well as in the state administration.

An inadequate standard of management is regarded to be the main cause of shortcomings. [passage omitted]

A number of the shortcomings to date -- for example, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, after 2,500 fiscal audits, Kcs750 million in penalities and additional payments into the state budget were imposed -- arose from, among other things, inadequate control activity and violations of fiscal discipline. Therefore, fiscal regulations must be made unequivocal, simple, understandable to everyone, and administratively undemanding. [passage omitted]

CPCZ-PCF 26 NOV TALKS 'CORDIAL, FRANK'

AU281358 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 86 p 1

[Stanislav Stepanek Paris dispatch: "A Useful Exchange of Views"]

[Excerpts] Paris -- A CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is paying an official visit to France at the invitation of French Communists, continued its talks with a PCF delegation on 26 November.

Together with Comrade Vasil Bilak, the talks were attended by the other members of the CPCZ delegation -- Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, and Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department. Mecislav Jablonsky, CSSR ambassador to France, was also present.

The PCF delegation was led by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee. Its other members were Pierrette Joachim, member of the PCF Central Committee, and Jean-Charles Negre, Jacques Planche, and Jean Fabre, staff members of the PCF Central Committee's International Department.

In a cordial and frank atmosphere, the delegations of the two fraternal parties exchanged views on the current international situation and some problems of the international communist and workers movement. They noted that the cooperation among communist and workers parties is being enriched by new and more attractive forms of cooperation. These require, despite the divergent views on some problems, a broad range of contacts, discussions, and exchanges that would enhance cooperation, especially in areas of such importance as the struggle for peace, the endeavor to bring about disarmament, the creation of a new economic order, the indebtedness of developing countries, and so forth. Both parties paid high tribute to the specific peace proposals of the Soviet Union, which encounter ever growing sympathy and support among the world public and realistic politicians.

The delgations of the two fraternal parties positively assessed cooperation between the CPCZ and the PCF thus far and agreed that there are no obstacles to its further and even more comprehensive development. The discussion also dealt with the search for new forms of cooperation and the necesitty to continue useful dialogue. The will of the two parties to expand and enhance mutual relations is embodied in a protocol on cooperation between the CPCZ and the PCF, which the two delegation heads, Comrade Vasil Bilak and Maxime Gremetz, signed at the end of their talks on Tuesday. [25 November]. [passage omitted on Bilak's sightseeing in Paris]

The CPCZ delegation's stay continues on Thursday (27 November) with a visit to the Bouches-du-Rhone Department in southern France.

HUSAK RECEIVES ENVOY TO USSR IN PRAGUE

LD051627 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today in Prague received Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union. They discussed some current questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

CTK REPORTS JAKES-LED DELEGATION IN ETHIOPIA

LD071500 Prague CTK in English 1415 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Addis Ababa Dec 6 (CTK correspondent) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by party Presidium member and Secretary Milos Jakes, arrived Saturday on a friendly working visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

The delegation was met at Addis Ababa airport by Fisseha Desta, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee and other representatives of the Workers' Party and the Government of Ethiopia.

Talks to be held by Milos Jakes and other members of the Czechoslovak delegation will concern topical issues and prospects of relations between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, and the possibilities of further development of traditional economic cooperation and trade exchanges between the two countries within the framework created by the 1981 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

A dinner attended by representatives of Ethiopian political and public life was given in the evening in honour of the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation.

Members of the delegation are head secretary of the Regional Party Committee in South Bohemia Miroslav Slavik, deputy head of a party Central Committee Department Radoslav Klein, Czech Health Minister Jaroslav Prokopec and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jan Garcar.

Sunday, the second day of the visit, the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation went to see the hydroelectric power project Malka Wakana on the Shibeli River 200 km southeast of the capital.

Accompanied by Ethiopian Mines and Energy Minister Aytenfisu Tekeze-Shoa, Czechoslovak Ambassador Eduard Kukan and leading officials at the project the Czechoslovak delegation became acquainted with the progress of work on this largest hydroelectric power complex in the country. Czechoslovakia significantly contributes to the construction with supplies of equipment. When completed in 1987, the huge water power station should double energy production in central Ethiopia and create conditions for intensified agricultural production and faster industrialization of the country.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH NICARAGUAN ENVOY

LD051919 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Friday received Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the GDR. Ambassador Martinez spoke about the dangerous exacerbation of the situation in Central America, which has been characterized recently by an increasing militarization of the course of intervention and an increased policy of threats and blackmail toward the countries of the region. He referred to the worldwide solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, as illustrated at the current UN General Assembly and the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. This encouraged his country to continue to work constructively for a just political solution to the problems of the region.

The ambassador paid tribute to the active efforts of the GDR to support Nicaragua in the United Nations and in other international bodies, and expressed sincere thanks for the GDR's extensive aid for democratic development work in Nicaragua.

Minister Fisher noted that, as affirmed during the September talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the GDR calls for an end to the undeclared war against Nicaragua. The policy of intervention and force flagrantly violates the fundamental norms of international law, disregards the status of Nicaragua as a nonaligned country, and is contrary to the decisions of the International Court of Justice, the UN Security Council, and the relevant UN resolutions.

Oskar Fischer strongly condemned the further escalation of the imperialist policy of aggression and interference toward Nicaragua and referred to statements at the third session of the SED Central Committee. He stressed the GDR's support for all efforts to bring about a just political settlement to the problems in Central America. In conclusion, the minister stressed that the GDR would continue to stand in firm friendship and active solidarity at the side of the Nicaraguan people in its just struggle for independence, sovereignty, and social progress.

PRC SIGNS ELECTRONICS COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD051924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec (ADN) -- At the end of his several-day visit to the GDR, Li Tieying, PRC Electronics Industry Minister; and Felix Meier, GDR minister for electical engineering and electronics, signed a protocol on futher cooperation. In it, setting out from the position already reached, both sides make proposals for the arrangement of long-term cooperation in the field of electronics and measures for carrying it through in 1987.

During their stay in the GDR, Minister Li Tieying and his party visited centers for the development and application of key technologies, where they were fully briefed about the level of achievement of GDR's electronics industry. Here many new possibilities emerged for cooperation and the mutual advantage of both countries.

HONECKER, S. AFRICAN CP DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

LD041948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1443 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received a delegation of the South African Communist Party (SACP), headed by party National Chairman Joe Slovo, for a friendly talk.

During the talk, there was a thorough exchange of views on international developments following the Reykjavik summit conference, and on the policy of the SED and the SACP in the common struggle for safeguarding a secure peace, the liberation of the people of South Africa from apartheid slavery, and the shaping of bilateral relations.

Erich Honecker and Joe Slovo stressed that U.S. adherence to the "Star Wars" program requires an intensified struggle by all forces of reason and realism to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno so that a turn from confrontation to detente could be achieved.

Both politicians agreed that the comprehensive Soviet proposals for disarmament on earth and for the prevention of the spread of the arms race to space correspond to the interests of all mankind and points the way to a world without nuclear weapons based on equal security for all states. The will for the peace of peoples and states must be brought to bear even more energetically so that the generations alive today can pursue their peaceful work without fear of nuclear war.

Erich Honecker acquainted his guest with a balance sheet of the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, which were drawn up at the third meeting of the SED Central Committee. He emphasized that a stronger socialism means a more secure peace.

Joe Slovo spoke about the implementation of the tasks set by the Sixth SACP Congress. The goal of the SACP and of the liberation alliance, led by the ANC, is to overthrow the hated apartheid regime, to allow the assumption of power by representatives of the oppressed masses of the people, and to create an antiracist, united, democratic, and peace-loving South Africa.

Erich Honecker, and Joe Slovo stated that the apartheid system, which is outlawed worldwide and is hostile to peace, could not be reformed and has to be eliminated. They demanded the release of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, and also the lifting of the state of emergency and the ban of all political organizations. They condemned South Africa's role in the creation and support of the bandit armies in Angola and Mozambique. In accordance with UN decisions, Namibia must achieve full independence. The policy of state terrorism of the South African racist regime and of aggression and destabilization of its neighbors is proving to be not only a hindrance to the development of sovereign African states in southern Africa, but also an acute danger to world peace. The imposition of extensive economic sanctions and the immediate halt to political, economic and military collaboration with the Pretoria regime are necessary to overcome apartheid, which is the main cause of conflict in this part of Africa.

The two politicians noted with satisfaction that the traditional close relations between the two parties has deepened. They expressed the conviction that the bonds of proletarian internationalism between the SED and the SACP would be further consolidated and developed.

Erich Honecker praised the self-sacrificing, unyielding struggle of the SACP for the national and social liberation of South Africa, which this year celebrated the glorious 65th anniversary of its foundation. He assured the SACP of the firm solidarity of the SED and the GDR in its struggle for a South Africa free from the chains of colonialism, racism, and fascism. Joe Slovo expressed deeply-felt thanks for the constant and comradely support of the SED and the GDR for the struggle of the SACP and all South African patriots. The SACP has high regard for the successes achieved by the people of the GDR in shaping the developed socialist society, which are important for the cause of peace and progress in the world.

Taking part for the SED side in the meeting, which was held in a spirit of fraternal alliance and full unanimity, was Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary. Joe Slovo and Hermann Axen then signed an agreement on further cooperation between the two parties.

BRIEFS

INTENSIFICATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGY -- The Chemical, Glass, and Ceramics Workers Union and the Scientists Union want to exert more influence on the use of biotechnology. For that purpose they decided in Leipzig today to set up a trade union aktiv. That body will contribute to ensuring the process ranging from basic research to the accelerated development of biotechnology equipment. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 24 Nov 86 DW]

SANGERHAUSEN VACUUM TECHNOLOGY -- Workers at the Sangerhausen Rationalization and Vacuum Technology VEB see in the continuous renewal of production an important prerequisite for meeting top international standards. This year they have been able to put every third product into high quality production. The specialized enterprise supplies the GDR economy and the CEMA countries with vacuum equipment and pumps. They are used to manufacture super clean production rooms and thus are becoming increasingly important for microelectronics. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 24 Nov 86 DW]

ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR JANUARY-OCTOBER SUMMARIZED

AU051616 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Dec 86 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Economic Performance Data -- January-October 1986"]

[Text] Economic Performance Data -- January-October 1986 (as a percentage of figures for the same period last year)

State and cooperative industrial enterprises (including small companies, small cooperatives)

Volume of gross production value		
Industry total		101.2
Within this:	Metallurgy	102.2
	Engineering industry	102.5
	Chemical industry	99.9
	Building materials sector	103.2
	Light industry	100.6
	Food industry	101.5
Industry, excluding food industry		101.2
Number of employees		99.4
Gross product per employee		101.8
Average monthly wages per employee		108.3
Construction sector of building industry (including small companies, small cooperatives)		
Production of building industry		101.1
Number of employees		96.7
Average monthly wages per employee		108.9
Foreign trade turnover (at current prices)		
Import		109.2
Export		102.1
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)		108.8
Within this:	food, beverages, and tobacco	107.1
	articles of apparel	105.9
	miscellaneous manufactures	110.9
Procurement	99.5	
Within this:	plant products	103.5
	live animals	95.6
	animal products	99.4
Performance of transport enterprises		
Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage kilometers)		100.7
Long distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)		99.9
Population's revenue from central sources		110.0
Consumer price index (January-September)		105.2

During the period January-October 1986, production of state and cooperative industrial enterprises increased by 1.2 percent as against the level of last year. The output of industrial organizations increased both in the capital city and in other parts of the country. The output of the building materials industry increased by 3.2 percent, of metallurgy by 2.2 percent, and of the engineering sector by 2.5 percent. The food industry's output was 1.5 percent over that of last year. A somewhat higher production

was registered in the electrical energy and light industry sectors. The production of the mining and chemical sectors has practically reached the level of last year, mainly due to higher outputs in October. Domestic industrial sales for the 10 months went up by 1.8 percent, and exports dropped slightly as against last year. Excluding the food industry, actual industrial exports increased both in ruble and non-ruble trade. In the January-October period, less food was sold than last year due to a drop in non-ruble exports. Due to unfavorable world market prices of certain products, export revenue was moderate. The number of industrial employees dropped by 9,600, which amounts to 0.6 percent. Industrial output per employee increased by 1.8 percent, and output per hour increased by 2.6 percent.

The production of the construction sector of the building industry was 1.1 percent higher than in the January-October period last year. This increase was registered in the contracts of cooperative contractors, while the output of state building enterprises dropped slightly. The number of employees in the construction sector of the building industry dropped by 9,000, which is 3.3 percent, as against last year. This decrease was due to a small extent to the drop of employees in the main activity, and largely due to the drop of employees carrying out ancillary activities.

Plant and market gardening produce made up 45 percent of the 10 months' agricultural sales. Sales of these products increased by 3.5 percent. In January-October, sales of live animals dropped by 4.4 percent as against last year. This includes an 8-9 percent drop in the sales of slaughter pigs and slaughter cattle, and increases in the sales of poultry and slaughter sheep reaching 13 and 17 percent respectively. The procurement of animal products was 0.6 percent below that of last year.

In January-October, retail trade turnover increased by 8.8 percent at current and 4.2 percent at comparable prices. The store sales of food as well as beverages and tobacco increased by 6 percent at comparable prices. Supplies of basic foodstuffs, vegetables, and fruit were good. Sales of miscellaneous manufactures increased by 6 percent and the range of supply was more favorable than last year. The turnover of the catering sector and sales of clothing dropped.

During the 10 months, socialist bodies spent a total of 134.9 billion forints on investments, 5.7 percent more than in the same period last year. Except for large investments, disbursements for investments increased in all areas of decisionmaking, including 12.4 percent for enterprise investments and 4.0 percent for council investments.

JARUZELSKI APPOINTS CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS

LD062114 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 6 -- Wojciech Jaruzelski today called to life a Consultative Council attached to the president of the Council of State. The council is composed of people who were invited to a meeting held at the Belvedere Palace here today and devoted to creating such a council. The following received personal invitations from Wojciech Jaruzelski:

Norbert Aleksiewicz, Julian Auleytner, Wladyslaw Baka, Jan Baszkiewicz, Witold Benedyktowicz, Grzegorz Bialkowski, Janusz Bieniak, Czeslaw Bobrowski, Kazimierz Buchala, Zdzislaw Cackowski, Jerzy Chelminski, Zbigniew Czajkowski, Kazimierz Dejmek, Jozef Andrzej Gierowski, Maciej Giertych, Aleksander Gieysztor, Zbigniew Grabowski, Aleksander Grygorowicz, Lech Koblyinski, Jan Karol Kostrzewski, Tadeusz Koszarowski, Marek Kotanski, Janusz Kuczynski, Jan Kulaj, Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, Gerard Labuda, Manfred Lachs, Witold Lassota, Aleksander Legatowicz, Jarema Maciszewski, Jan Meysztowicz, Lucjan Motyka, Wieslaw Mysliwski, Anna Przeclawska, Antoni Rajkiewicz, Waldemar Rudnik, Zdzislaw Sadowski, Kazimierz Secomski, Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, Halina Skibniewska, Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Wieslawa Staniszewska, Jan Szczepanski, Janusz Szosland, Andrzej Swiecicki, Eugeniusz Tabaczynski, Jerzy Trela, Andrzej Tymowski, Janusz Tymowski, Stefan Wegrzyn, Zbigniew Wierzbicki, Ryszard Wojna, Janusz Zablocki, Piotr Zaremba, Stanislaw Zawada, Adam Zielinski.

During a day-long discussion, participants in the session supported the initiative of the president of the Council of State to set up the council.

The discussion had a character of an open, unrestrained exchange of views on the most vital issues for the people and the state. Most participants took part in the discussion. They discussed procedure and principles of the council's functioning, its character and the scope of problems it should deal with in the nearest and further future.

Walesa, Kuron Comment

AU071557 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Dec 7 (AFP) -- Polish opposition figures Sunday responded skeptically to the setting up on Saturday of an advisory council to Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski to promote "national understanding".

Leader of the outlawed Solidarity trade union Lech Walesa said, "I don't think this council will serve much purpose," while the founder of the KOR Social Self-Defense Committee, Jacek Kuron, said that "obviously" the 56-member body "did not represent large sections of society." [passage omitted]

Two former opposition leaders, now seen as "traitors" by dissidents were on the panel.

They were Jan Kulaj, former chairman of Solidarity's rural branch, and Stanislaw Zawada, former Solidarity head at the Nowa Huta steel works. Both men declared allegiance to the authorities after martial law was imposed in Poland in 1981. [passage omitted]

The position of the Catholic Church has been to remain "neutral," refusing to delegate possible candidates to the council. But the church has not formally condemned the project.

AFP: JARUZELSKI TO MEET POPE IN JANUARY

AU051459 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Vatican City, Dec 5 (AFP) -- Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski will make an official visit to Italy in January, during which he will also have an audience with Pope John Paul II, Vatican sources said Friday.

The meeting will be the second between Gen. Jaruzelski and Pope John Paul, who is Polish. The Pope met with the Polish leader when he visited his native country in June 1983.

A third meeting is expected when the pontiff returns to Poland again next June. The two are reported to be seeking to expand mutual ties to ambassador status. Relations have been restricted to the level of "delegations" since 1982.

The date for the January meeting was not given. But informed sources said it might take place in the middle of the month.

LEADERS ATTEND MINER'S DAY FESTIVITIES

LD040031 Warsaw PAP in English 2242 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 3 -- In tune with the principle formulated by the 10th PUWP Congress, members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Secretariat spent this day (one day every month) on meetings and direct acquainted with their most serious problems.

On the eve of the traditional miner's day some party leaders, among them Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigneew Messner, attended the celebrations marking the holiday in the Silesian mining area.

Here are some of the other visits:

PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski talked with workers of the clothing factory "Elpo" and an engineering plant "Legmet" both in the western province of Legnica.

Alternate member of the CC Political Bureau, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PUWP Committee Stanislaw Bejger visited the workers of the Gdansk-based sulphur processing plant "Siarkopol" whose crew of 450 turns out two million tonnes of sulphur exported by sea.

Alternate Member of the CC Political Bureau, First Secretary of the Warsaw PUWP Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz called on the cooperative production farm in Bialuty, west of Warsaw.

Miners of the lignite mine "Konin" played host to PUWP CC Political Bureau Alternate Member Gabriela Rembisz.

PUWP CC Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek took part in a post-congress party conference at the Koszalin-based factory "Tepro."

PUWP CC Secretary Andrezej Wasilewski met with workers of the WSK-PZL aircraft factory in Mielec, southern Poland.

TU CONGRESS ADOPTS 'MAIN RESOLUTION' 30 NOV

AU051316 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Dec 86 p 4

["Main Resolution" adopted by the 30 November session of the Warsaw Congress of the Polish Reborn Trade Unions]

[Text] The main congress resolution details the decision of the congress that were outlined in the program of the Polish Reborn Trade Unions. The following are the main theses of the resolution:

-- The congress reaffirms the unequivocally class nature of the reborn trade union movement and accepts the active participation of trade unionists in the country's sociopolitical life.

-- Trade unions have no intention of acting as substitutes for the government and economic administration, but will do their best to ensure that their views are respected.

-- Trade unions demand that investments on housing construction be increased in the national socioeconomic plan or that funds from other sectors be shifted for this purpose.

-- Trade unions are decidedly in favor of stabilizing the prices of foods and of other consumer goods that are of basic importance for the working people and pensioners, including dependents.

-- We must have a just system of wages, one that relates wages to performance. Work and wage conditions should be based in individual plants on collective contracts. Trade unions ask for the law on plant wage systems to be updated and for plants to be enabled to restore the motivational role to some wage elements.

-- The minimum wage should be raised not later than this year to the level resulting from the adjustment of wages in line with increases in the cost of living in the previous 12 months. This principle should be applied each year in the future.

-- Increases in pensions should be based on the wage principles laid down by the 1982 law. It is necessary to eliminate the old system of pensions, but not at the expense of the present increases.

-- Trade unions are against Labor Code's changes that curb the right of the working people. Before the Labor Code can be changed at least 3 months should be put aside for consultations with trade unions.

-- Trade unions regard the minimum subsistence as the necessary criterion in line with which correct social and economic policy can be worked out. Trade unions will establish and announce the minimum each year.

-- Trade unions are against extending working time for unjustified technological and economic reasons and take the view that wages for normal working time should be high enough to guarantee decent living conditions.

-- The congress deems it most necessary to make crucial structural changes in the economy and to stem excessive centrally planned investments.

-- Trade unions are for reducing unjustified subsidies for plants and unprofitable sectors of the economy, but are in favor of subsidies for basic consumer goods.

-- Trade unions view with concern attempts to substitute the direct running of plants for economic mechanisms.

-- The congress asks trade unions and work forces in plants to increase production by improving work organization and to support the development of export production.

-- The congress demands the implementation of the present decision of health protection and the inclusion of this issue in the socioeconomic plan.

-- It is necessary to halt the destruction of the natural environment and to codify the law on its protection.

-- The congress demands specific measures to improve the situation of the plants in which production work takes place in poor safety conditions. All machines and equipment in plants should be tested for safety.

-- The congress asks all trade union organizations to actively promote the development of cultural facilities in plants, to take care of amateur artistic teams, to encourage reading, to raise people's cutural standards, and to assist creative workers who are responsible for crucially enriching our national culture.

-- The congress is for improving organizational activities of and for closer cooperation among trade unions in individual industries and branches of production.

-- The congress instructs the bodies of the National Trade Union Accord to obtain legal powers of stopping the decisions made by central and plant administrations on the matters that are of crucial significance for the working people, if such decisions violate the trade union law.

-- Trade unions are against efforts to curb workers self-management activities. They are for the development of such activities and wish to determine the prosperity of plants with the help of such activities.

-- The Polish trade union movement will assume comprehensive activities in order to fully implement the programmatic tasks and goals of the WFTU and to increase its activities in the WFTU.

-- The initiative of the National Union Accord to enable Poland to stay in ILO and to ensure that the Polish trade union movement participates in ILO activities should help create a favorable climate for international cooperation and constructive dialogue.

-- It is necessary to take action to implement the proposal submitted by the National Trade Union Accord to the world congress in Berlin to the effect that a joint commission for the affairs of workers should be set up with the participation of representatives of all trade union centers and the ILO.

-- The congress instructs the National Trade Union Accord to report to trade union delegates at the end of 2 years on the results of the implementation of the resolutions and proposals adopted by the congress.

OPZZ'S SOSNOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON TU PLURALISM

AU261407 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 19 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Romuald Sosnowski, deputy chairman of the OPZZ, to Jerzy Gierszewski: "We Have No Shortage of Initiative", date and place not given]

[Text] [Gierszewski] We are supposed to talk about trade union pluralism, and yet OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz has said many times that there can only be one trade union in a factory.

[Sosnowski] Such a stance stems from the most recent history of the trade union movement in our country. August 1980 has taught us much that is good, but it has also provided us with strong experience. Today we can say that the costs of trade union pluralism then were incommensurate with the gains. Society was split, many families were divided, and there was lawlessness and anarchy in social life. We cannot forget this.

[Gierszewski] But these differences only lasted a dozen months or so. Is it possible to express such far-reaching assessments after such a short period of time?

[Sosnowski] One can look at it another way. That period was too short to establish any permanent values. But today's reality, which imposes on us a firm need to utilize everything that joins us and does not divide, does not give us any time for theoretical thinking. Besides, the present shape of the trade union movement has still not been fully tested. We have only been in existence for 2 years, so let us give ourselves time to develop and check our concepts. We have not forgotten the lessons of history, and that is why today there is real freedom for factory trade unions to decide about themselves. The work concepts for these unions have not been invented somewhere upstairs, but have arisen in the factories themselves. There is no need for a central trade union authority in Poland today.

[Gierszewski] People feel closest to the life of their factory, and it is from this angle that they view the trade union movement. Some argue that there is no variety and that the only choice they have is to belong to the existing factory trade union or not belong at all.

[Sosnowski] As far as the trade unions are concerned, there is indeed no other possibility. However, we must remember that for a socially active person who wants to do something for others in his factory, there are always the factory self-management bodies, cells of the PZPR and allied parties, and various kinds of social organizations. In other words, one only has to want to alter our reality, because the possibilities for this exist, and great ones too.

[Gierszewski] Yes, but there are those who are only interested in trade union activity. They sometimes think that the party interferes too much and steers the trade unions' work.

[Sosnowski] In fact, the party is active inside the trade unions not on an institutional basis, but via those of its members who also belong to the trade unions. However, it is worth pointing out the fact that there are over 6.5 million trade union

members, of whom only 1 million belong to the party. In addition, no one is called to the carpet before a trade union management any more if the trade union has made a decision that does not suit the factory party committee. After all, the point is to present independent points of view on the trade union platform, which gathers people regardless of their political convictions or world outlook.

[Gierszewski] We have established that there can be no talk of trade union pluralism inside a factory. But trade union pluralism does exist at above-factory level. What is it based on?

[Sosnowski] It is based on the variety of trade union structures that exist. Out of the 133 national trade unions in existence, about a dozen are single trade unions, just like in the past, for example the Polish Teachers' Union. But most of these trade unions are federations. Yet the individual factory trade unions gathered therein are not at all obliged to adhere to decisions adopted by the federation. They can conduct an independent policy.

[Gierszewski] Is this not excessive democracy?

[Sosnowski] No, it is the difficult but colorful reality. It permits the working out of trade union decisions that suit the working people.

[Gierszewski] And yet as a trade union movement you do not have enough pressure to see to it that the economic reform is implemented consistently and to eliminate the last vetoes to trade decisions imposed primarily at the intermediate level of authority, at factory level, and so on.

[Sosnowski] I disagree with this, but I do so not out of wantonness, but out of conviction. I do this because we have succeeded in creating the kind of pressure that permits us to speak about institutional revaluations of pensions. Soon we will be able to speak about the institutional establishment of minimum wages in the country, a solution to the problem of the social and housing fund, and so on. As one can see, we are not helpless and devoid of initiative. Public opinion rarely hears about the heavy discussions and disputes between us and the government and government bodies, hence the kind of opinion that you have advanced. The fact that the country's economic situation limits the effectiveness of our work is a different matter.

[Gierszewski] So the idea of several trade unions has been rejected. There is no trade union pluralism in factories. There is the OPZZ, whose chairman sits on the PZPR Politburo. Are you not afraid of being described as a "new CRZZ" [Central Council of Trade Unions, former trade union coordinating body abolished in 1980]?

[Sosnowski] Calling us CRZZ results from the fact that we occupy the same building as the CRZZ used to do. However, the truth is that the interior of this building, in other words the people, has no connection with the CRZZ whatsoever. For example, a small group of full-time workers is employed at the OPZZ headquarters in Kopernik Street. They are surrounded by hundreds of people belonging to 12 OPZZ problems committees. It is these part-time employees who work out stances and decisions which are later executed by the full-timers. These committees, in which heated disputes and veritable battles between brains take place, are the trade union movement's great achievement.

[Gierszewski] One can voice all kinds of views and implement all kinds of concepts inside the trade union movement. That is good. But is there a safety mechanism against irresponsible and incompetent people occupying a place in the movement?

[Sosnowski] There have been many demagogues and careerists in our movement, but today there are less and less of them. The mechanism you ask about does exist, and it works. This function is performed by auditing commissions, existing at every level. They spend most of their time holding people to account for the performance of tasks imposed on them by individual trade union bodies. This process is rapid and ruthless. This is illustrated by the fact that over the past 2 years, many trade union officials have either been dismissed, or they themselves have left after recognizing their own lack of competence. National trade unions have also dismissed many people from the OPZZ. This process is continuous. We already know that at the Second OPZZ Conference there will only be about one-third of the aktivists present at the inaugural conference in Bytom 2 years ago. Not every trade union federation chairman has been chosen as a delegate to the second conference either. I think there will be many changes inside the OPZZ itself. Thus, people are assessing their officials all the time. This shows that our trade union movement is not stagnant.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS ARMY DIVISION PARTY MEETING

LD041755 Warsaw PAP in English 1630 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 4 -- Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski today took part in a report-election conference of the basic party cell of the staff of the Tadeuksz Kosciuszko First Warsaw Mechanized Division of the Polish Army. Gen. Jaruzelski is a member of this party organization.

Gen. Jaruzelski underscored the great significance -- both for the party and entire nation -- of full implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress resolution. He highly held the participation of soldiers in the country's social life and spoke with appreciation about this party organization's achievements.

STATISTICS CHIEF ON 'FORGERIES, INACCURACIES'

LD052106 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 5 -- An analysis carried out by the Supreme Board of Control revealed many irregularities in statistical data provided by some units of the socialized economy.

PAP reporter has asked president of the GUS, Chief Statistical Office, Wieslaw Sadowski to size up the phenomenon and its socio-economic significance. Excerpts:

"There are two groups of errors. The first one includes various kinds of inaccuracies, from common mistakes in numbers to the erroneous interpretation of reporting procedures.

"The second group of errors are forgeries of statistics consisting in deliberately entering false data in reports, coupled most often with falsifying basic register and documentation. These forgeries are not an isolated phenomenon, but are an example of a peculiar pathology in the system of management. This pathology consists in a striving to show good results of work, even at the price of lying. There are various causes of such attitudes. As compared with the first group of mistakes, the number of disclosed cases of forging reports is much smaller, although their significance remains greater.

"The GUS eliminates errors and inaccuracies made while preparing reports. If a matter is important, the GUS makes disclosed errors available to the public. This year, this was the case with the forged number of finished flats in 1985," Sadowski said.

ALCOHOL ABUSE GROUP REPORTS ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

AU291000 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 17 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Staff report: "How To Fight Against the Plague of Alcoholism?"]

[Text] Kazimierz Kukawka, chairman of the Social Committee for the Fight Against Alchohol Abuse, resigned after almost 12 years in this position. At its 15 November plenary session the committee elected Vice Minister of Justice Jozej Musiol as its new chairman. J. Musiol is also a deputy chairman of the Antialcoholic Commission of the Council of Ministers.

The session discussed primarily the ways of countering the abuse of alcohol at home because it is at home that activists see their best chance since they can be assisted by pressure from family members. As Committee Secretary B. Nawrocki said in his report, people become alienated in the "anthills and beehives of apartments" and lose their identity.

However, activists in the field showed some optimism in this regard. For example, M. Falkowska from Lodz said that downtown branches of the committee did score certain achievements because work is easier where a cultural and sport infrastructure exists. But even in isolated housing settlements in which branches of the committee are established, it is possible to take care of an alcoholic's family and help them, especially the children, by protecting them against poverty and demoralization.

Z. Pajak from Radom, who organizes various sporting events and competitions and tries to fight the plague of alcoholism by unconventional methods, said that alcoholics will not respond to various slogans, brochures, and movies and that, unfortunately, we still lack what could be a substitute for the bottle...

The session was greatly agitated by the speech of Committee Secretary S. Akolinski, who told it about the committee's long dispute with the National Trade Union Accord, the officials of which continue to use various tricks to force the Social Committee for the Fight Against Alcohol Abuse to vacate its premises at Kopernik Street 36-40 in Warsaw. Let us hope that these regrettable incidents will not be repeated.

SPORTS COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

LD052137 Warsaw PAP in English 1603 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 5 -- A protocol on cooperation in physical culture and sports in 1987 between Poland and China was signed here today by chairman of the Polish Chief Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism (Gkkfit) Boleslaw Kapitan and Chairman of the Chinese State Physical Culture and Sports Committee Li Menghua.

In 1987, Chinese pingpong and badminton players, who are among the best in the world, will visit Poland. Also Chinese fencers, sports acrobats, chess players, women volleyball players and a team of field hockey women players are to visit this country.

On the other hand, Polish volleyball players, athletes, and soccer players are to go to China.

The programme of the six-day visit (December 1-6) by the delegation of the State Physical Culture and Sports Committee led by Li Menghua provided for visits to Warsaw, Krakow and Katowice. The delegation held talks on further cooperation between the two states. Top officials of both countries' committees of physical culture and sports exchanged views on the current situation in the international sports and Olympic movement, taking into account decisions taken by the 91st session of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne.

Li Menghua and accompanying persons were received here today by Poland's Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych. The sides discussed prospects for development of cooperation between Poland and China in sport and tourism.

LEADERS TELEGRAM LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041358 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 86 p 1

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Laotian leaders Kaysone Phomvihan and Phoumi Vongvichit on Lao National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, president ad interim of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]; in Vientiane:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, and on behalf of the Polish people, we send you, esteemed comrades, and via you the LPRP Central Committee, Council of Ministers, and Lao people, sincerest congratulations and greetings on your national day, the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

We nurture profound sentiment toward the Lao people, who are successfully establishing the basis of a socialist state under the leadership of their vanguard LPRP. We have monitored with great interest the Fourth LPRP Congress, which summed up the results of the sociopolitical transformations achieved under people's rule in Laos and laid down impressive tasks for the future.

We are pleased with the rise in the LPDR's prestige and authority in the international arena and with the fact that, together with Vietnam and People's Kampuchea, the LPDR is making a valuable contribution to normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and transforming this region into one of peace, stability, and cooperation.

We are honestly satisfied with the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that the further successful development of Polish-Lao relations suits the vital interests of both our countries and the cause of world peace and socialism.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we wish to convey to the Lao Communists, government, and friendly people sincere wishes for further success in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth LPRP Congress, consolidating socialist statehood, and building socialism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; Zbigniew Messner, PPR Council of Ministers chairman.

REPORT ON RCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 5 DEC MEETING

Endorses 1987 Economic Plans

AU052018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 5/12/1986 -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analyzed during its December 5 meeting the report on the draft single national plan of socio-economic development of Romania in 1987, the report on the draft plan of development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management in 1987 and the report on the draft centralized financial plan of the national economy and the draft state budget for 1987.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously endorsed all these documents and decided that they be submitted for debate to the plenum of the CC of the RCP and then for endorsement to the Grand National Assembly.

Making an address on these documents, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general Secretary, stressed that the plan for 1987 laid special stress on the continuous growth of the productive forces, the powerful affirmation of the new technological-scientific revolution and of the new agrarian revolution, the development of the country's own base of raw materials and of agriculture, the raise of the products' technical and qualitative level, the faster growth of labour productivity and the reduction of material expenditures, with a view to steadily increasing the national income and raising permanently the population's living standard.

In the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee debated and endorsed the report on the balances of the farm food staples of the 1986 harvest. It was assessed that the good crop achieved this year ensured the population's proper supply with farm foodstuffs and meets the requirements of raw materials of industry.

Examined and endorsed was also the program of self-management and self-sufficiency for ensuring a proper supply of farm foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods over October 1, 1986-September 30, 1987. The Executive Political Committee assessed that the levels proposed in the program ensured an adequate supply of the population with farm foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods and met the raw materials requirements of the national economy,.

CC Plenum To Convene

AU051736 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1621 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/12/1986 -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP decided in its December 5 meeting the convening of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on December 9-10, 1986.

EARTHQUAKE CAUSES 'ALARM, PANIC' IN BUCHAREST

LD071716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest -- A strong earthquake was felt in the Romanian capital this afternoon. It caused alarm and panic among the population. The earthquake, recorded at 1620, lasted for 3 seconds and was stronger than the one which hit Romania on the night between 30 and 31 August, whose epicenter was in the area of the Carpathian mountains.

An official announcement by the Bucharest Seismological Institute is expected shortly.

JOINT HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

Dascalescu Receives Marothy

AU051936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/12/1986 -- Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who led his country's delegation to the works of the Joint Romanian-Hungarian Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration held in Bucharest, was received on December 5 by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the interview they stressed the relations of friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness between Romania and Hungary, expressing the wish to expand and deepen these relations in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level. They discussed questions related to the further development of the economic collaboration in various domanins of mutual interest, as well as in third markets, the expansion of the cooperation and specialization in production, the diversification of the good exchanges. Emphasis was placed on the role incumbent upon the Joint Romanian-Hungarian Commission in seeking out new domains and sectors of collaboration between the two countries, in establishing measures for the development of the mutually advantageous cooperation.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Hungarian Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration.

Romania's ambassador in Budapest, Nicolae Veres, and Hungary's ambassador in Bucharest, Pal Szuts, were present.

Protocol Signed

LD051822 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, December 5 (MTI) -- The 19th session of the Hungarian-Romanian joint government committee for economic cooperation ended Friday in Bucharest with the signing of a protocol.

Deputy Prime Ministers Laszlo Marothy of Hungary and Gheorghe Petrescu of Romania, the co-chairmen of the committee, reviewed implementation of agreements concluded at the April, 1985, meeting of prime ministers of the two countries, and at the 18th session of the committee.

The sides termed as promising that economic relations between the two countries have been developing at a more rapid pace in several areas over the past period than previously, although the possibilities arising from the economic fundamentals and neighbourliness are still not exploited. It was stated that certain resolutions have been only partly fulfilled, and there were issues where cooperation possibilities were not found. The sides agreed that the development of direct relations between companies, cooperatives and instituts of the two countries should be promoted in the interest of the planned increase of goods exchange and the extension of lasting production relations.

The value of goods exchange turnover between the two countries is expected to be 530-550 million roubles in 1986, which is 4-8 per cent more than in the previous year.

It was agreed that increasing tourism accords to the interests of both sides, thus development in this aim is to receive greater support. It is justified to encourage the further settlement of payments related to personal property.

Laszlo Marothy met Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. The deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers met Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister.

Laszlo Marothy returned to Budapest Friday afternoon.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS

Dascalescu Receives Minister

AU041525 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1426 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/12/86 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on December 4, Zheng Tuobin, minister of economic relations and foreign trade of the People's Republic of China.

During the interview ways and possibilities were examined to amplify and diversify further the bilateral cooperation, to expand economic collaboration and increase mutual goods exchanges in particular.

Protocol Signed

AU041431 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1407 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/12/86 -- The foreign trade ministers of Romania, Ilie Vaduva, and China, Zheng Ruobin, ended their Bucharest talks on December 4 that covered the economic ties between the two countries, the fulfilment of the orientations and goals set during the Romanian-Chinese summitt talks and meetings, the evolution of bilateral goods exchanges. New actions and measures were agreed upon to broaden and diversify mutual trade and develop economic cooperation in areas of common interest.

The ministers signed the protocol on goods exchanges and payments between the two countries for 1987 which makes provision for a further growth of bilateral trade.

ENACHE RECEIVES BORISENKOV-LED CPSU AKTIVISTS

AU032012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES December 3, 1986 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, received on December 2 the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by V.M. Borisenkov, member of the CC of the CPSU, secretary of the Moscow Party Regional Committee, who, upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP, paid a visit to Romania.

During the talk they evoked the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, expressing the mutual wish to further expand and deepen them, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the meetings and talks between RCP General Secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausecu, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

The interview was attended by Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the USSR.

During their Romanian sojourn, the Soviet delegation had talks at the CC of the RCP, the Bucharest Municipal Committee and the Brasov and Arges County Committees of the RCP, and some ideological institutions, toured economic and socio-cultural units in the capital and in Brasov and Arges counties.

ENACHE RECEIVES BISZTYGA-LED PZPR DELEGATION

AU052100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, December 5, 1986 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, recieved the delegation of activists of the PUWP, headed by Jan Bisztyga, deputy head of the propaganda section of the CC of the PUWP, who paid a visit of swap of experience to Romania, over December 1-5, 1986, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk on the occasion they evoked the good-relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and PUWP, between Romania and Poland, also expressing the wish to further deepen and diversify them.

DINCA RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU041935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 04/12/1986 -- Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, recieved Jeno Vancsa, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food, now visiting Romania.

During an interview, stress was laid on the possibilities to further expand the ecnomic collaboration, in agriculture and the food industry in particular. Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture, attended the interview.

The same day, the Romanian minister of agriculture Gheorghe David held talks with the Hungarian minister of agriculture and food Jeno Vancsa, in Bucharest. At the end of the talks they signed a protocol on technico-scientific and economic collaboration between the relevant ministries in the two countries for 1986-1987 and on actions to expand it until 1990.

The guest also conducted talks with Paula Prioteasa, minister of the food industry and purchase of farm produce, [sentence as received] and Eugen Tarhon, minister of silviculture.

BRIEFS

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/12/1986 -- Another 2150-dwt [Dead-Weight Tonnage] motorship has left the docks of the Oltenita shipyard -- one of Romania's biggest of the Danube -- to be delivered to its foreign partners. Nine such motorships have been exported since the beginning of this year and a tenth -- of 5000 dwt -- also for foreign customers is under test. They will be joined by two more others that are expected to be launched to the sea before the end of the year, which would significantly top the shipyard's export plan. The growth and diversification of ship production in the current five-year plan period will bring the tonnage of Romania's merchant fleet to 7.3 million in 1990. [Excerpts] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0919 GMT 3 Dec 86]

HUNGARY'S VARKONYI BEGINS TALKS WITH DIZDAREVIC

LD051203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Subotica, 5 Dec (TANJUG) Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Hungarian Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Varkonyi started talks on bilateral relations and topical international questions today in Subotica.

The present meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries represents the continuation of the established political exchange of view of the highest level. Both sides assess that such meetings contribute to better mutual understanding and a strengthening of relations between the two neighboring socialist countries.

Need To Expand Cooperation

LD052215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1936 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Subotica, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- Talks between Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, ended this evening in Subotica in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two ministers assessed the development of bilateral relations between the two countries as very positive and stressed the necessity and desire to expand cooperation, above all in trade, where there are great possibilities and interest on both sides.

During this afternoon's talks, there was discussion of the international situation, and especially matters of interests to the two countries. It was assessed that the international situation is very complex and that everything should continue to be done with the aim of securing lasting peace and security and equal cooperation between all countries. Special attention was devoted to the situation in Europe, the continuation of the CSCE process, and the meeting going on in Vienna -- the success of which is something of great interest to both countries. There was also discussion of the situation in the Mediterranean and of its connection with peace and security in Europe. Views were also exchanged on the situation in the region in which both countries are located and on relations with neighboring countries and the scope for improving Balkan multilateral cooperation.

During the talks, the results of the meeting in Harare of the nonaligned heads of state was assessed positively and Dizdarevic briefed his guest in questions arising from the conclusions of the nonaliged meeting, something in which Varkonyi showed great interest. The great and important role and policy of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent, non-bloc factor for peace in the world was particularly appraised.

This evening the Hungarian minister inivited his host, Raif Dizdarevic, to pay a working visit to Hungary and this invitation was accepted.

OFFICIALS BID FAREWELL TO USSR'S CHEBRIKOV

LD062014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Ljubljana, Dec 6 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Committee for State Security at the Council of Ministers of the USSR, headed by committee Chairman and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Viktor Mikhailovich Chebrikov left Ljubljana for Moscow today, after a several-day visit to Yugoslavia.

A send-off party at the Brnik airport included Yugoslav Government member and Secretary of Internal Affairs Dobroslav Culafic and Secretary for Internal Affairs of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Tomaz Ertl.

At the close of the visit, the president of the Committee for State Security of the USSR expressed great content with the receptions given by the highest state and party officials of Yugoslavia and with the extended possibility of familiarizing himself with the achievements of the Yugoslav organs for internal affairs.

EGYPT SIGNS TRADE, SUPPLEMENTARY TIES PROTOCOL

LD052112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2008 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Cairo, December 5 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Egyptian committee for economic cooperation closed its session here today after a protocol, envisaging the promotion of cooperation in agriculture, transport, tourism, housing and capital construction was signed. The value of Yugoslav-Egyptian trade this year will exceed 200 million dollars.

Egypt's lack of foreign currency funds is compelling it to turn to barter deals. At the mixed committee session, the Yugoslav side showed understanding for Egypt's position and emphasis has been placed on this supplementary form of cooperation in the protocol. Yugoslavia will, for instance, import between 250 and 300 thousand tonnes of cotton from Egypt under barter arrangements. The Egyptian side stressed the need for expanding cooperation in joint investments, which was upheld by the Yugoslav delegation.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY FOR 1987

AU061941 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] The SFRY Presidency today discussed the fundamental questions of the socioeconomic development policy in 1987 and of the changes in the economic system. The opening report was made by Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council. The Presidency noted that, despite the problems and difficulties which continue to accompany our economic development, certain results were achieved this year. The growth of the social product is greater than planned, and the same applies to the growth of industrial production and employment. Agricultural production and foreign exchange earnings from tourism have increased as compared with last year. For the first time in several years, productivity has grown, and obligations toward foreign creditors have been regularly met.

The Presidency supported the striving to determine a more active growth policy for next year and to mobilize funds for technological development, modernization of production, exports, reduction of the tax burden, and financial consolidation of the economy by reducing inflation. The greatest importance must be attached to the introduction of real economic categories and the strengthening of the laws of the market and economic coercion, and the creation of conditions for production links and mergers on a unified Yugoslav market. It was especially pointed out that the economic policy for 1987 must be directed by the entire complex of measures toward the elimination of the hotbeds of inflation and thus to its reduction.

Bearing in mind the earlier positions connected with the liquidity shortage in the economy and the banks in Macedonia, Montenegro, and Kosovo, and the social plan provisions on this matter, the Presidency stressed the need for applying appropriate solution for these problems.

The obligation was pointed out that all the forces and resources be mobilized to the maximum in these republics and in Kosovo, so that a way out of the liquidity shortage problems may be jointly found.

The Presidency noted certain positive trends in normalizing foreign liquidity last year and in the first 8 months of this year. All the contractual obligations toward foreign creditors were met in this period, about $1 billion of the debt principal was repaid, and foreign exchange reserves increased. It was pointed out that the normalization of foreign liquidity in the coming period will primarily depend on an increase in the growth rate of exports and an increase in foreign exchange earnings.

Considering that the implementation of the evisaged measures and the proposed bills regulating the system will lead to an aggravation of business conditions, the Presidency points out that what is needed is a full mobilization of all organized socialist forces and the creation of action programs in the collectives, communes, republics, and provinces, and the federation, so that the potentials and the reserves may be used to the maximum and an appropriate social policy be more fully implemented.

Bearing in mind the complexity and the gravity of the socioeconomic situation in the country, the Presidency especially stressed the need for greater saving and more economical utilization of resources, especially through a rationalization of work and business operations, an intensification of the criteria for economy measures -- especially travel abroad, expense accounts, various gatherings and celebrations, and easygoing ways in spending social funds for various unproductive purposes.

The implementation of a savings program is one of the essential prerequisites for a successful implementation of the Economic Stabilization Program, the Presidency pointed out.

ACCOUNTING OFFICE ISSUES 9-MONTH ECONOMIC RESULTS

AU022121 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Nov - 1 Dec p 10

[B. Sarovic Report: "Good in the Shadow of Bad"]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov -- In the first 9 months of this year, industrial production -- measured in terms of physical volume -- increased by 4.6 percent in relation to the same period last year. Such a favorable production trend of that part of the Yugoslav economy has exceeded the expectations of the planners by 1.6 percent. Considering that the output is showing signs of slowing down (output for the first six months was 5.2 percent, for the first seven months 5 percent, for the first eight months 4.7 percent, for the first nine months 4.6 percent), the forecast indicates that by the end of the year the total increase in production will be less favorable.

This data was presented to journalists today in the offices of the Social Accounting Services of Yugoslavia. The slowing down of production was mainly caused by the reduction in the import of raw and reproduction materials on which domestic industry depends to a great extent. While tourism is on the same level as last year (there is a 1 percent increase in the number of those who spent a night in hotels), foreign trade continues its unfavorable trend.

Not only have the planned increases in exports of 5 percent and imports of 8 percent not been achieved, but they have in fact been reduced. Exports were reduced by 3.5 percent and imports by 1.2 percent.

Measured by the increase in retail prices, inflation in the first 9 months is 86.3 percent higher; in September alone it reached 94.4 percent compared with the same month last year.

The total income of the economy amounted to 45.272 trillion dinars and is higher by 80.6 percent than the income earned in the first three quarters of last year.

Income from interest rose by 117.4 percent and its share in the total income is noticeably increasing. The unfavorable position of income distribution in the economy remains the same. The participation of the basic associated labor organization in the slice of the income cake is 4 percent smaller this year than last year. In the distribution of pure income, only personal income has increased dramatically in the last 9 months. This was due to the rise in the cost of living, which reached 88.2 percent; this resulted in the real increase in personal incomes of only 7.8 percent.

Losses continue to represent one of the greatest burdens to the Yugoslav economy. The current losses amount to 466.5 billion dinars and are twice as big as those in the same period last year.

The number of basic associated labor organizations that took a loss was 2,042. They employ 489,000 workers, which represents 9 percent of all the employed in Yugoslavia.

KOROSEC REPORTS TO LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD262144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0643 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- We must provide a clear answer to the question of why we have failed to overcome the discrepancy between what we accepted at the 13th LCY Congress as our main ideopolitical orientations and the lack of genuine preparedness to implement it in practice. The Communists' involvement in this task is not of the same intensity in different environments, nor is it adequately directed toward the resolution of the key issues of the stabilization program, Stefan Korosec, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his introductory report at today's session of the LCY Central Committee devoted to the ideopolitical issues of implementing development and economic policy for this year and to the tasks facing the LCY next year.

This session, Korosec warned at the very beginning, must heighten the awareness of the urgent need for a radical turnabout to be made as early as next year in the way that the long-term stabilization program is being implemented to facilitate the transition to a realistic, labor-intensive economy and development. To this end we must make an assessment of the real situation and determine where the present trends may lead us in our internal development and regarding our economic position in the world. A clear answer is also needed to the issue of whether in its basic approach the proposed economic policy will lead to the implementation of the LC's and society's strategic ideopolitical commitments.

Dwelling more extensively on the economic situation, Korosec said that, after the first 9 months of this year, certain changes have been noticed, but the way out of the crisis has still not been found. In this view, it would be extremely dangerous to continue with the practice in which loss-making associated labor organizations are being bailed out by society, where social differences continue to increase, and where the material position and unity of the working and other creative strata in society -- which in the system of socialist self-management must exercise a decisive influence on the passing of strategic decisions -- are under constant threat.

Korosec expressed particular concern over vacillations in implementing the strategy of exports expansion. We are being faced, as he put it, with a situation where exports are following a downward trend. In 1984, the share of exports in the country's social product [GDP] was 20.2 percent, while in the first 6 months of this year, it amounted to only 13.2 percent. According to him, it would therefore be necessary to assess the effects of the dinar exchange rate, interest rate and monetary policies over the past number of years, not to establish what happened in the past, but to see what will happen in the future after the inevitable turnabout next year.

In reference to some key issues of income distribution, Korosec said that, despite some changes for the better, science is still being treated as an item on the expenditure list and not as the top-priority production force. That is why there is indifference to establishing a system of adequate evaluation of the work of scientific and other professional cadres. Noting that real personal income continued to fall for some time, he attributed this year's high nominal rise in personal incomes to price increases and the misuse of monopolistic positions. Maintaining that the increase is less linked to work results, he said that even the rise in real personal income failed to produce any effect on labor productivity and a more efficient use of resources.

Turning his attention to the effect which world economic trends are having on our situation, Korosec noted the changes which brought about a further strong development in producion forces on the world scene, but which also deepened the economic and technological gap between the developed and developing countries. The world, he emphasized, is faced with a demographic explosion, food shortages, ecological imbalance, and a situation of relative decline in energy sources, land, and raw materials.

In the absence of comprehensive qualitative analysis, Korosec said he has decided to offer a number of political conclusions made on the basis of partial assessments and noted trends. First, he warned that to continue with the present trends in the domestic economy would result in a further lagging behind of the pace of changes in the structure of the world economy. This is reflected in the slow pace at which new technologies and products are being introduced and also in a delay in modernizing traditional industries. Second, we must direct our efforts to creating the production structure, which today characterizes developed industrial countries. This implies the elimination of the curent disproportions through, above all, a faster development of export-oriented production, agriculture and small businesses. Third, significant shifts have taken place in the division of labor and the educational and professional composition of those in jobs. Over 50,000 professional people are being annually produced by universities and higher educational institutions. Industrial workers are in the majority, but, over the last 10 years, the largest increase was recorded in the number of administrative workers, which today exceeds 1 million. Korosec warned that, as a result, we might face a situation where bureaucratic awareness will gain ground, thus hindering creative work and a more rapid introduction of modern economic criteria by economic organizations.

The introductory report went on to draw attention to the issues of importance for the ideopolitical support for and creation of a climate conducive to the implementation of the development strategy and the realization of the economic policy objectives in 1987. Korosec began by recalling the commitments adopted at the 13th LCY Congress to observe economic laws, to develop the market, and to introduce a more efficient planning system. He asked why this policy was not being pursued in practice and added that we were obviously not prepared to bear its economic and social consequences, which would result from our insistence on the observance of the commodity production laws. Opposition to market economy is particularly strong and stems from the differences in the level of development of production forces and the efforts to retain acquired positions.

Reminding those present that the Congress clearly opted for the orientation to market economy and that the Federal Executive Council's documents proceed from the need to introduce as soon as possible realistic prices for production factors, Korosec was categorical in maintaining that the LCY Central Committee has to support the proposed orientation. However, as he pointed out, this will happen only if the concrete measures and mechanisms are in line with these orientations: Experience has taught us that by returning to the old outmoded measure we shall never emerge from the crisis. He added that the development of market economy is not possible without workers' independence in the process of making decisions about total income, prices, investment, and management cadres. He remarked that it is necessary to strengthen the work organization as an independent commercial and market factor and as an important factor in self-management-based integration.

In Korosec's view, a more efficient use of social resources and the strategy of relying on our own resources, both in associated labor organizations and in society as a whole, are also among the key issues. He noted that high inflation has given rise to vacillation regarding our unassailable principle that everyone lives according to his work results, but with an agreed upon dose of solidarity. It is necessary to determine if the proposed economic policy for the next year, sufficiently takes this principle into consideration and if it makes adequate provision for preventing idleness and bad work to be redeemed by society through price increases. We must also establish if next year's draft economic policy will provide a stiumulus to changes in people's attitude toward economic responsibility for failure to adhere to what has been agreed on.

Another key issue which Korosec raised is the way in which differences in views regarding some crucial aspects of the economic system can be resolved more efficiently. He said that it is not the LC's task to commit itself to one or the other concrete solutions. Its task is to create a political climate which will enable the delegate assemblies and relevant bodies to come up with the best solutions and which will correspond to the working class' long-term interests. Among other things, we need to carry out a sound differentiation on the basis of work and work results, and the level of creativity and initiative; and provide conditions for the further development of the production relationship of socialist self-management to make it possible for the worker to exercise genuine controi over the results of his labor in the overall system of social reproduction and to motivate him for work in self-management.

The next key issue relates to the character of next year's development policy. Stating the fact that the level of average economic results in the country is at least one fifth lower than the capacities in operation and than human and scientific potentials are capable of producing, Korosec said that the economic policy measures are stimulating efforts to achieve above-average results. In this the emphasis must be placed on the need to consolidate the financial position of export-oriented production. We must aim at a situation where, in view of our present economic structure and the level of development in the economy, over 30 percent of the social procuct is realized through activity on the foreign markets.

Some people are questioning the topicality of the long-term program of economic stabilization, Korosec noted. Views of this kind are unacceptable because they feel futher vacillations in the implementation of the program. This program is not a dogma; its implementation requires a creative approach on the basis of the latest know-how and its further development. However, what is needed first and foremost is a struggle for its consistent realization.

Speaking about the last, the fifth, key issue, Korosec voiced his assessment of the subjective factor in carrying out socioeconomic development. To respond to demands placed before it, the LC must change its mode of activity; it must pave the way for new ideas to be used faster, the system of socialist democracy must be enhanced, and critical views and new ideas about how to emerge from the crisis supported, while all criticism from anti-self-management and antisocialist positions must be exposed in a determined manner. He particularly stressed on the need for the LC to heed the criticisms coming from workers, especially when it is directed against subjective shortcomings. The LC will enhance its ideological and action strength through a moral transformation, which will be based on the reaffirmation of the values of a socialist self-managing society and of the attitude to work, on revolutionary spirit and solidarity, and through the continued development of the strategy of values called for by the present stage or our revolution.

Maintaining that the changes in the economic system must be accompanied by major changes in economic and social development, Korosec put forward some examples to support this claim. The high inflation rate has reaffirmed that the present forms of controlling prices have become futile, including the so-called programmed inflation and what was expected from it. When formulating next year's price policy, it is necessary to critically assess the effect of the policy of new money issue on inflation, since it has become obvious that we must abandon the extensive course of economic activity and uneconomical financing.

Korosec blamed inflation and insufficiently economical income distribution and expenditure -- which has "swallowed" most of the funds -- for the present situation in the country's economy. The possibilities for using foreign credits are not great, while, on the other hand, technological lagging requires that we continue to invest. We must, therefore, mobilize workers in associated labor organizations to ensure, through their own business programs, that the set development goals are fulfilled consistently, and in particular, in those associated labor organizations with the greatest potential for participating in the international division of labor. Korosec specified that he has in mind those organizations which realize higher net foreign currency revenue. He also stressed the need to support those work organizations which provide scope for productive employment and which increase the economy's efficiency (agriculture, tourism, small businesses, private work and housing).

Having noted the standpoint adopted at the 13th LCY Congress to the effect that efforts must be made to reduce the size of the country's absolute indebtedness, Korosec also drew attention to the message heard at the Congress; this, however, should not be allowed to jeopardize the current reproduction and dynamic economic growth. In reference to additional sources of funds for the economy he stressed the importance of introducing a more rational system of financing general expenditure and welfare services, including reexamining the rights to this kind of funds.

Indictating changes in the attitude to loss-making organizations, Korosec at the same time called for support for those organizations which possess the potential to emerge from present difficulties. In this context, he spoke about the outstanding problem of how to accelerate the development of the underdeveloped republics and provinces. He reiterated the importance of making collectives in these areas capable of successful development on the basis of their own resources, while at the same time cooperating in the sphere of planning with organizations from the rest of the country. In other words, it is imperative that the resources, which the entire Yugoslav community is setting aside for the development of the underdeveloped, are used in an economical way. It is not in the interest of either sociopolitical communities in these areas or the entire country, he added, to continue to invest in the development of the underdeveloped in a way which failed to produce positive effects.

Criticizing the fact that not much has been done for the development of small businesses, Korosec noted that very little has been done to this end in the social sector, either. Systemic, economic and financial conditions have not been created for the formaton of small-scale organizations of associated labor capable of producing significant results with little investment. Korosec also made critical remarks about a halt in the development fo the information system, or, as he put it, of the "information society." Operating in an outmoded way, we resemble those who talk about microelectronics but still use hoes to till their land. It is of pressing importance he stressed, for us to organize ourselves in the efforts to introduce a modern information system in the country.

In his introductory report, Korosec dwelled more extensively on the contradictory trends in the manner of organizing on the basis of self-management. [Words indistinct] must support those changes which are conducive for greater efficiency in economic activity, but which at the same time strengthen the workers' position. However, he also pointed to the increasing importance of management and professional factors in the fight for economic stabilization: There must be a clear differentiation between the self-managing and management duties. This will give greater responsibility to and enable more efficient functioning of both the self-management and management organs. For, as he put it, the transformation in the structure of cadres, envisaged by the long-term stabilization program, does not refer to political functions alone, but to the cadre changes in the economy and services.

In conjunction with the Trade Union Federation and other factors in the vanguard of organized socialist forces, the LC must, Korosec stressed, pay attention to the living standards of a number of workers and citizens whose personal incomes and pensions are the only sources of means of existence. The LC must continue to insist that the workers are not made to shoulder the main burden of the stabilization in the economy. In order to surmount more easily the difficulties, an active social policy must be constructed which would ensure that specific programs are formulated for resolving the most pressing problems which might arise as a result of changes in the terms of economic activity. This must be the task which will preoccupy all our self-managing, social and state organs, and all self-managing organizations and communities every day.

Deliberating on this view, Korosec insisted that a long-term economic crisis gives rise to dissatisfaction among sections of the working class and produces a lack of confidence in the efficiency of the system of self-management to enable the country to emerge from the economic crisis. The objective difficulties and subjective weaknesses in society are being used by anti-self-management forces to launch an offensive against the self-managing socio-economic relations.

No one can deprive our working class and working people, he emphasized, of socialist self-management. It has become a part of their existence and their heritage, which cannot be taken away unless deep conflicts arise in society. There is no force which can permanently deprive the workers of self-management. However, in defending the system of socialist self-management, the LC must be prepared to clash with and decisively expose all forms of anti-self-management activity and demonstrate through its concrete action that only by consistently implementing the fundamental principles of our system can we expect to emerge from the economic crisis and overcome the present difficulties, said Stefan Korosec, winding up his introductory report at the fourth session of the LCY Central Committee.

GACIC ATTACKS 'BOURGEOIS RIGHT,' DISUNITY

AU061957 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Nov 86 p 1

[S.T. report on speech by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Zajecar on 22 November: "Bourgeois Right Has Raised Its Head"]

[Excerpts] Zajecar, 23 Nov -- The Political School of the Intercommunal Conference of the LC of Zajecar today celebrated the 10th anniversary of its existence and work. On this occasion, the alumni of all 10 generations of the school gathered in Zajecar and at Gamzigradska Banja, and Milos Vesovic, school director, and Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, spoke about the importance of this kind of Marxist education and ideological training.

Marxism, Present and Future Critical Thought [subhead]

For the LCY, Marxism has never been a set of dogmas and cliches; it is not past thought, but present and future thought, always alive and critical, which illuminates revolutionary social practice and the workers class action in the struggle for socialism.... Marxist thought, comprehended and applied in this sense, not only is not outdated at present, but is more topical than it ever was, Radisa Gacic said among other things at the beginning of his speech.

Under the conditions of the economic crisis and the lagging in the development of self-management, anticommunist and antisocialist forces are appearing more aggressively on the social scene, and they assess that, under these conditions, they have a greater chance for destructive actions and for more open attacks on the LC and the system of socialist self-management. The forces of the bourgeois right have been particularly aggressive lately, Gacic said; they openly advocate a confederate system, a readjustment of borders, and the abolition of some republics and provinces. The nationalist platform is common to these forces as well as to the bureaucratic-dogmatic forces. [passage omitted]

The questions that demand immediate and proper answers and efficient resolution by the LCY and society in general are numerous, Gacic went on to say. The changes in the economic and political systems which are intensively being worked on, as well as changes in behavior in practical activities and life, will depend on the ability and knowledge of the progressive socialist forces. [passage omitted]

I would say that we are united in adopting the program outline and the general line of the LC; it is obvious, however, that it is much more difficult to establish and build unity when we come to specific questions of socioeconomic and political life. In the realization of these general and undisputed premises, and in their specific application, differences appear and are deepened, as we know; various interests are politicized; and ideological resistance appears not only in society, but also within the LC. [passage omitted]

INTERNAL COMMITTEE ASSESSES KOSOVO EMIGRATION

AU041817 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 26 Nov 86 p 2

[D. Mirdita and F. Musliu report: "Situation in Kosovo Still Tense," on a meeting of the Committee for Internal Policy of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, in Belgrade on 25 November]

[Excerpts] Svetozar Zecar, representative of the Federal Executive Council, presented data on emigration from Kosovo, and said that from 1982 to 30 June this year, 20,416 Serbs and Montenegrins had emigrated, or 8.6 percent of this population group. He drew attention to the large number who had emigrated as individuals, saying that these migrations in fact had the aim of securing homes for other family members, and the creation of conditions for their emigration from Kosovo, and that this important detail should be analyzed. [passage omitted]

Zecar concluded by stressing that the Federal Executive Council, together with representatives from the SR of Serbia and Kosovo, will reconsider at length the long-term orientation of the economic and social development of Kosovo, and the ensuring of conditions for the employment of the able-bodied populace of Kosovo. However, it must be added that to solve this problem, conditions must be created for the employment of workers from the province with certain skills in other republics and in Vojvodina in areas where these skills are lacking. This, among other things, demands that the Albanian population should know Serbo-Croatian or one of the other languages of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, thus removing one of the obstacles preventing the migration of this population and tying it to a restricted area. [passage omitted]

Marija Radic (Vojvodina) was interested to know what happened to those who returned after completing prison sentences and, bearing in mind the situation in Kosovo as presented in the Federal Executive Council report, felt impelled to ask who are able to say that this or that measure should be taken to solve the Kosovo problem. She also expressed her doubts about the resources expended on the development of Kosovo and said that she thought that "these resources are used to buy up the property of Serbs and Montenegrins." [passage omitted]

Zivko Vaslijevic (Macedonia) said that if Yugoslavia had settled accounts with nationalism, chauvinism, and counter revolution in Kosovo in 1968, then the events of 1981 would not have happened. According to him, the beginnings of counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo must be sought much earlier, even as early as 1941, and he added that, if steps are not taken today using all the means of the state, we will not win the struggle, and the future will not forgive us. If counter revolution is a time bomb set against our country, then we must shatter it together. He then posed the question of what was the meaning of the propaganda that said that every Albanian was the meaning of the propaganda that said that every Albanian mother must bear seven children. This is nothing less than a tendency to create ethnically pure regions, and it is high time that a stop was put to political didacticism in solving all these problems. [passage omitted]

"The fact surprises me," said Vladimir Sazdor (Macedonia), "that the Federal Executive Council report contains no data about the emigration of Albanians when it is a known fact that large numbers of them are emigrating to Macedonia, Montegro, and communes of southern Serbia. It is known fact that the aim of these emigrations is clear: To creation districts with larger Albanian populations, and to spread great Albanian indoctrination, which thus also threatens these areas of the country. The present worsened situation in Kosovo will be stabilized but later on will deteriorate in those districts to which Albanians are emigrating, and this is shown best by events in certain parts of Macedonia." [passage omitted]

KOSOVO, SERBIAN COMMITTEES ISSUE STATEMENT

LD051848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Pristina, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo LC, other sociopolitical organizations in the province, the Kosovo Presidency, the Executive Council and other organs have taken a series of measures and activities to further improve and promote unity and fellowship in the SR of Serbia in the spirit of socialist self-management, equality among the nations, nationalities, and joint interests.

This is one of the assessments from today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, presided over by Azem Vlasi. The presidium examined the activity of the LC and the organs and organizations of Kosovo aimed at the implementation of the LCY Central Committee stands on topical issues on which unity and fellowship in Serbia are based, as well as of the program for the implementation of these stands passed by the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

The statement from the session points out that the results in the implementation of the LCY Central Committee are reflected in the following:

The content of cooperation has been expanded and enriched between the municipalities of Kosovo and other parts of Serbia and Vojvodina. Business contacts have been especially developed between organizations of associated labor and their associations. There has been considerable improvement and promotion of direct and more substantive cooperation between scientific, cultural and educational insitutions. Meetings among young people have become more frequent and more substantive.

Dilemmas and differences have been successfully eliminated and are completely coordinated in connection with the amendments and addenda to the Serbian LC and the Kosovo LC statutes. This contributed to efforts to further improve relations in the Serbian LC and also to promote and strengthen ideological and action unity.

Contacts, cooperation, and the search for agreement, as well as joint activity regarding concrete issues between the organs and bodies of the Serbian LC and the Kosovo LC, have been considerably intensified and enriched in content.

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium notes that the overall activity aimed at the implementation of the LCY Central Committee stands on unity and fellowship in the SR of Serbia, as well as the further promotion of these relations on the basis of congress resolutions, had a positive effect on the political climate in general, which represents a contribution to the further improvement of the political-security situation in Kosovo.

The Presidium also pointed out that despite positive efforts, tendencies and results, there were still specific problems and difficulties hindering relations in Serbia and disturbing positive developments. It also happens that theses, views and even behavior and stands, which do not take into account the stands of the LCY Central Committee, are at times even contrary to them in their call for a return to the situation prior to the endorsement of the LCY Central Committee stands.

Apart from an even more intensive activity aimed at the implementation of the LCY Central Committee stands. The Presidium stressed the need for a clearer and more resolute differentiation and prevention of tendencies that contradict the orientations contained in the stands.

Future discussions and activities regarding constitutional changes in connection with relations in the SR of Serbia should fully proceed from the LCY Central Committee stands, because this is a fundamental prerequisite for success in implementing constitutional changes. This means that, as stressed in the LCY Central Committee stands, it is not necessary to change the constitutional position of the provinces, but to promote and consolidate relations further, based on the consitutional solutions and political orientations of the LC.

MACEDONIA SUPPORTS 'TOGETHERNESS' IN SERBIA

AU051915 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Nov 86 p 1

[TANJUG report: "In Solidarity Against Lagging"]

[Excerpts] Representatives of the sociopolitical, state, and economic organs of the SR of Serbia and the SR of Macedonia conducted talks in Belgrade yesterday on current socioeconomic, ideopolitical, and other questions, and the further advancement of mutual cooperation. In the talks, it is announced, the conviction was expressed that a consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 13th LCY Congress, and especially the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, the constitutional amendments and other changes in the political system constitutes and indispensable condition for getting out of the crisis and for mastering the diffiuclties in the Yugoslav self-managing socialist community. [passage omitted]

It is therefore indispensable that in the coming period, a wider inclusion of the domestic industry into the international division of labor should be more consistently supported and encouraged, and that the essential cause of inflation should be more resolutely eliminated, especially in the sphere of the inefficient organization of the economy and society, a lack of harmony between consumption and available income, and unsuitable solutions in the primary and secondary distrubution and in the monetary, credit, and taxation policies.

The complexity of the conditions and the gravity of the forthcoming stabilization steps make it obligatory that social policy be more fully elaborated and more consistently applied. It was noted that it is necessary, as part of the adjustment to working under the more difficult future conditions in keeping with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and in conformity with the agreed solutions in the economic system, to embark without delay and with the necessary help of the entire Yugoslav community, on a financial consolidation of the economy and the banks in the SR of Macedonia, the SR of Montenegro, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and that the agreed measures within the authority of the Federation for preventing the relative economic lagging of the SR of Serbia without the provinces should be consistently implemented. [passage omitted]

The importance was stressed of a consistent implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee and the provisions of the 13th LCY Congress regarding the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia for the social and economic stability of the Yugoslav community as a whole. A consistent realization of the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia -- one of the federal units of the Yugoslavia possessing its nature as an entity in the territorial, sociopolitical, and the consitutional and legal senses -- is necessary within this framework. Special attention was paid to the struggle for a consolidation of the situation in Kosovo, in which -- in conformity with the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium -- the involvement of the entire Yugoslav community is necessary.

The participants in the talks pointed out the need for the organs of the two republics to make a contribution to the development of relations between the Serbian and the Macedonian Orthodox Churches. [passage omitted] Views were also exchanged on current problems in the activities of the two republics in implementing a uniform Yugoslav policy, especially with regard to relations and cooperation with neighboring countries.

SMOLE ON 'INCORRECT' PICTURE OF SLOVENIA, SERBIA

AU051825 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 86 pp 6-7

"Lj.Z., D.P." report on the speech made by Joze Smole, president of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium of Slovenia, on the first day of the "Mitja Gorjup Days" meeting of Slovene journalists held in Radenci -- date not given]

[Excerpts] I think that communication within Yugoslavia is an extremely topical subject, Joze Smole pointed out, since it is obvious that mutual communication in our country is poor. [passage omitted]

At the beginning I would like to warn, Smole went on to say, that a distorted picture of two of our republics -- the SR of Slovenia and the SR of Serbia -- has been created in the broader Yugoslav public. The opinion that Slovenia tends toward separatism has taken deep roots in the broader public; some even think that Slovenia wants to secede from Yugoslavia, while a great part of the Yugoslav public is of the opinion that the SR of Serbia is the champion of centralism and unitarianism. When we had talks with the Serbian delegation several weeks ago, we came to a joint conclusion that such a picture is very incorrect. I think, Smole said, that one does not have to prove that Slovenia has nothing to do with separatism, just as I think that it is quite clear that Serbia has nothing to do with unitarianism and centralism. Nevertheless, we have to admit that such a picture is appearing among a great portion of the public and it would be good to make an analysis of the reasons why such a distorted picture is being created and, in a way, even insisted upon. [passage omitted]

To speak very openly, some people in Yugoslavia today even think that after Kosovo, Slovenia is the weakest point in the Yugoslav Federation. Some even think that, after the crisis relations in Kosovo, there are now crisis relations in Slovenia, a crisis in the sense of Slovenia's relations within the Yugoslav Federation. [passage omitted]

We have to state very self-critically that the Slovene public knows very little about events in Kosovo and that -- at least I think so -- the remark by the Serbian leadership is correct that many parts of Yugoslavia, and particularly Slovenia, are engaged very little in dealing with the whole complex of Kosovo problems. I think that due to the lack of information, we in Slovenia do not have the right attitude towards that which is really happening in Kosovo today. Real information about happenings in Kosovo are insufficient. We are informed only when there are some extreme excesses or a delegation going to Belgrade, and the like, while we do not know the whole story. I think that our great weakness is that we failed to present the historical genesis of the Kosovo problem, because the contents of the problem would have been clearer then.

I am speaking about Kosovo all the time, because this unsolved crisis in Kosovo is a terrible burden on us and, in a way, a blockage against the further democratic development of Yugoslavia. There are many things which we would have been able to solve from the aspect of the further essential development of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, but we cannot solve them because we are bothered by the situation in Kosovo. Let me just mention the question of verbal offense. [paragraph continues]

The abolition of the Criminal Code article on verbal offense would, in my opinion, probably be necessary from the general viewpoint of the further democratization of relations. However, because of a situation such as the one in Kosovo where, of course, verbal offense has an import completely different from that of a verbal offense in Slovenia, the attempts of the whole of Yugoslavia to make a certain step forward on this point are blocked.

Wrongly Interpreted Initiatives [subhead]

Due to insufficient information, some initiatives which originated from Slovenia have been met with incorrect, distorted interpretations in other parts of Yugoslavia, Smole said. If we take, for instance, some proposals by the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation Congress, one has to note that mistakes have been made in presenting some initiatives which have a rational core. We are all aware of the fact that we need the Youth Relay Race -- I think that there is no disagreement there -- but it is clear that a certain form has been exhausted, and that is should be given a new essence.

Another example is the youth initiatives in the peace movement which were presented in many parts of Yugoslavia -- I do not mean in all, but in a part of Yugoslav newspapers -- as a direct attack against the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], against the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. I think that something is very much wrong here, because what is significant in those youth peace initiatives is that young people want to join more actively in the question of peace and in opposition to the arms race, and I think that those initiatives deserve every support. [passage omitted]

What is involved, Smole pointed out, is insufficient information, because the Presidium of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation has defined its proposal in three variants. The first proposal was that those who do not want to bear arms out of conscientious objection should be tried only once, without repeating the charges, as was the case with Cesko. Their second proposal, which is in my opinion most realistic, is that such people are enabled to have civilian work in the YPA, either in quartermaster or signal units, etc. By the way, every army has many such civilian sectors. One should add here that those who would serve in such a way would serve not for 12 but 24 months, so that one would avoid circumventions. The third proposal is the unhappy one on the so-called civilian service outside the YPA.

Many Yugoslav newspapers deal only with this third variant, so that one draws the conclusion that a movement has been started in Slovenia against the YPA, against the concepts of all-people's defense, social self-protection, etc. Of course, lying underneath is even the accusation that the Slovene political leadership is liberalist, since it allows some very dangerous tendencies of undermining the YPA. Due to the lack of correct information and interpretations, there is actually a false dilemma between those who are in favor of the YPA and others who are against it, or a false dilemma between those who are in favor of the concept of the country's defense and those who are against it. I think that those things are extremely serious and in these talks it is necessary to find out where the weaknesses lie. [passage omitted]